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AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

VK/gmp

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9-3-59

KHOKHLOV, B. A. (Cand. Tech. Sci.) and GAVRILOV, A. N. (Dr. Techn. Sci., Prof.)

- XXIV. "Automating Inspection of Thread-cutting in Instrument Manufacturing," Automation and Mechanization of Production Processes in Instrument Manufacturing, Moscow, Mashgiz, 1958. 591 p.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for engineers, technicians, and scientific personnel concerned with mechanization and automation of production processes in instrument manufacturing and for students and teachers of this subject in vuzes.

KHOKHLOV, B.A.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/4161
SOV/11-S-116

Moscow. Aviatsionnyy institut imeni Sergo Ordzhonikidze

Voprosy teorii tochnosti proizvodstva v priborostroyenii; sbornik statey
(Problems in the Precision Theory of Instrument Manufacture; Collection of
Articles) Moscow, Oborongiz, 1959. (Series: Its: Trudy, vyp. 116)
190 p. Errata slip inserted. 4,150 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: USSR. Ministerstvo vysshego obrazovaniya.

Ed. (title page): A.N. Gavrilov, Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor;
Ed. (inside book): S.I. Bamshteyn, Engineer; Ed. of Publishing House:
N.A. Gortsuyeva; Tech. Ed.: N.A. Pukhlikova; Managing Ed.: A.S. Zaymovskaya,
Engineer.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for design engineers, process engineers, and
students in advanced courses at instrument-manufacture departments of schools
of higher technical education.

Card 1/4

Problems in the Precision Theory (Cont.)

SOV/4161

COVERAGE: The collection of articles deals with general problems in the precision theory of instrument manufacture. The theory and practice of calculating process precision for typical processes and products of the aircraft-instrument and component industries are also discussed. References follow several of the articles.

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13

BONDAR', Ye.P., inzh.; VLASOVA, M.A., inzh.; KALININ, B.P., inzh.; KOPP, L.M., inzh.; SOKOLOVA, A.D., kand.tekhn.nauk; TSEGEL'SKIY, V.L., inzh.; UTENKOV, V.F., kand.tekhn.nauk [deceased]; BOGDANOV, S.I., inzh., nauchnyy red.; TRUBIN, V.A., glavnyy red.; SOSHIN, A.V., zam.glavnogo red.; GRINEVICH, G.P., red.; YERIPANOV, S.P., red.; ONUFRIYEV, I.A., red.; ~~KHOKHLOV, B.A.~~, red.; ZIMIN, P.A., red.; SKVORTSOVA, I.P., red.isd-vs; GOL'BERG, T.M., tekhn.red.; EL'KINA, E.M., tekhn.red.

[Handbook for the erection of reinforced-concrete elements of industrial buildings] Spravochnik po montazhu zhelezobetonnykh konstruktsii promyshlennykh zdaniy. Pod red. B.P.Kalinina. Moskva, Gos.isd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhitekt. i stroit.materialam, 1960. 315 p. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Moscow. Gosudarstvennyy institut po proyektirovaniyu stal'nykh konstruktsiy. (Reinforced concrete construction)

KUREK, H.M., red.; BOBORYKIN, Ye.P., red.; VINOGRADOV, K.V., red.;
GORCHAKOV, A.V., red.; ZIL'BERBERG, A.L., red.; KRYLOV, V.A.,
red.; NAUMOV, V.G., red.; GELOV, V.M., red.; KHOKHLOV, B.A.,
red.; KHOTKEVICH, S.G., red.; PAL'KEVICH, A.S., kand.tekhn.
nauk, red.; ALEKSEYEV, S.A., tekhn.red.

[Preparation and assembly of water pipes; a collection of
articles] Izgotovlenie i montazh vodoprovodov; sbornik statei.
Moskva, TSentr.biuro tekhn.informatsii, 1960. 318 p.

(MIRA 14:4)

1. Russia (1917- R.S.F.S.R.) Tekhnicheskoye upravleniye.
(Water pipes)

ROGOVSKIY, L.V., inzh.; CHERKASHIN, V.A., kand.tekhn.nauk, starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; GORBANEV, V.P.; TRUBIN, V.A., glavnyy red.; SOESHIN, A.V., zam.glavnogo red.; GRINEVICH, G.P., red.; YEPIFANOV, S.P., red.; ONUFRIYEV, I.A., red.; KHOKHLOV, B.A., red.; ZIMIN, P.A., red.; YUDINA, L.A., red.isd-va; RYAZANOV, P.Ye., tekhn.red.; GOL'BERG, T.M., tekhn.red.

[Earthwork operations under winter conditions] Proizvodstvo zemlyanykh rabot v zimnikh usloviakh; spravochnoe posobie. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhitekt. i stroit.materialam, 1961. 149 p. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Akademiya stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR. Institut organizatsii, mekhanizatsii i tekhnicheskoy pomoshchi stroitel'stvu. 2. Rukovoditel' laboratorii zemlyanykh rabot Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta organizatsii, mekhanizatsii i tekhnicheskoy pomoshchi stroitel'stvu (for Rogovskiy). 3. Laboratoriya zemlyanykh rabot Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta organizatsii, mekhanizatsii i tekhnicheskoy pomoshchi stroitel'stvu (for Cherkashin). 4. Starshiy tekhnicheskoy laboratorii zemlyanykh rabot Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta organizatsii, mekhanizatsii i tekhnicheskoy pomoshchi stroitel'stvu (for Gorbanev).

(Earthwork--Cold weather conditions)

STARUKHIN, N.M., inzh.; BOGATYKH, Ya.D., inzh.; TRUBIN, V.A., glav. red.;
SOSHIN, A.V., zam. glav. red.; GRINEVICH, G.P., red.p YEPIFANOV,
S.P., red.; ONUFRIYEV, I.A., red.; KHOKHLOV, B.A., red.; ZIMIN, P.A.,
red.; TSYURUPA, A.L., inzh., nauchnyy red.; GORDEYEV, P.A., red. izd-
va; SHERSTNEVA, N.V., tekhn. red.

[Handbook on masonry operations] Spravochnik po kamennym rabotam.
Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhitekt. i stroit. materialam,
1961. 198 p. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Akademiya stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR. Institut organi-
zatsii, mekhanizatsii i tekhnicheskoy pomoshchi stroitel'stvu.
(Masonry)

BARANOV, L.A.; GORBATOV, V.I.; YEVREINOV, D.V.; YERMAKOV, Ye.I.;
PITERSKOV, N.I.; RYL'TSEV, A.N.; RYAZANTSEV, K.G.; TOROPOV, A.S.;
TSEYTLIN, G.I.; YAROSHEV, D.M.; TRUBIN, V.A., glavnyy red.;
SOSHIN, A.V., zam.glavnogo red.; RAKITIN, G.A., red.; GRINEVICH,
G.B., red.; YEPIFANOV, S.P., red.; ONUFRIYEV, I.A., red.; KHOKHLOV,
B.A., red.; ZIMIN, P.A., red.; TABUNINA, M.A., red.izd-va; ~~CHERNIKO~~
~~CHERNIKO~~, L.M., tekhn.red.

[Manual on accident prevention and industrial sanitation during
construction and repair operations] Spravochnoe posobie po tekhnike
bezopasnosti i promsanitarii pri proizvodstve stroitel'no-montazh-
nykh rabot. Pod red. G.A.Rakitina. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po
stroit., arkhitekt. i stroit.materialam, 1961. 359 p.

(MIRA 14:4)

1. Akademiya stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR. Institut organi-
zatsii, mekhanizatsii i tekhnicheskoy pomoshchi stroitel'stvu.
(Construction industry--Hygienic aspects)

GRIGOR'YANTS, A.S.; GLADSHEYN, D.A.; LANTSBURG, Ya.B.; TRUBIN, V.A., glav. red.; SOSHIN, A.V., zam. glav. red.; GRINEVICH, G.P., red.; YEPIFANOV, S.P., red.; ONUPRIYEV, I.A., red.; KHOKHLOV, B.A., red. ZIMIN, P.A., red.; KANTSEL', Ya.O., nauchnyy red.; SHIROKOVA, G.M., red. izd-va; SHERSTNEVA, N.V., tekhn. red.

[Handbook on the consumption of spare parts and materials in operating and repairing building and road machinery] Spravochnik po raskhodu zapasnykh chastei i materialov dlia ekspluatatsii i remonta stroitel'nykh i dorozhnykh mashin. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhit. i stroit. materialam, 1961. 399 p. (MIRA 14:10)

(Building machinery--Maintenance and repair)

(Road machinery--Maintenance and repair)

KUREK, N.M., red.; BOBORYKIN, Ye.P., red.; VINOGRADOV, K.V., red.;
GORCHAKOV, A.V., red.; ZIL'BERG, A.L., red.; KRYLOV, V.A.,
red.; NAUMOV, V.G., red.; ORLOV, V.M., red.; KHOKHLOV, B.A., red.;
KHOTKEVICH, S.G., red.; FAL'KEVICH, A.S., red.; RAGAZINA, M.F., red.
izd-va; ZLATOTSVETOVA, I.I., red. izd-va; ALEKSEYEV, S.A., tekhn. red.

[Manufacture and assembly of pipelines] Izgotovlenie i montazh truboprovodov; sbornik statei. Moskva, TSentr. biuro tekhn. informatsii, 1960. 318 p. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Russia (1917- R.S.F.S.R.) Tekhnicheskoye upravleniye.
(Pipe)

GEL'MAN, A.S.; GRINEVICH, G.P., prof.; GRINEVICH, G.G.; ZOTOV, V.P.;
KOMAROV, G.V.; PAVLOV, S.M.; FIRMON, A.V.; TRUBIN, V.A., glav.
red.; SOSHIN, A.V., zam. glav. red.; YEPIFANOV, S.P., red.;
ONUFRIYEV, I.A., red.; KHOKHLOV, B.A., red.; ZIMIN, P.A., red.;
KROMOSHCH, I.L., inzh., red.; NAUMOVA, G.D., tekhn. red.

[Handbook on loading, unloading, and conveying operations in
construction] Sptavochnik po pogruzochno-razgruzochnym i trans-
portnym rabotam na stroitel'stve. Pod red. G.P.Grinevicha.
Moskva, Gosstroizdat, 1962. 376 p. (MIRA 15:9)

(Material handling) (Building materials)

IVYANSKIY, G.B., kand. tekhn. nauk; POLYAKOV, V.I., kand. tekhn.nauk;
RAYPENBERG, S.M., inzh.; CHEREPAKHIN, N.V., inzh.;
PROSKURNINA, V.P., red.; TRUBIN, V.A., glav. red.; SOSHIN,
A.V., zam. glav. red.; GRINEVICH, G.P., red.; YEPIFANOV, S.P.,
red.; ONUFRIYEV, I.A., red.; KHOKHLOV, B.A., red.; ZIMIN, P.A.,
red.; PEREVALYUK, M.V., red. izd-va; NAUMOVA, G.D., tekhn. red.

[Erection of completely precast apartment houses] Montazh polno-
sbornykh zhilykh zdaniy; spravochnoe posobie. Pod red. V.P.
Proskurnina. Moskva, Gosstroizdat, 1962. 94 p.

(MIRA 15:11)

1. Akademiya stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR. Institut organi-
zatsii, mekhanizatsii i tekhnicheskoy pomoshchi stroitel'stvu.
(Apartment houses) (Precast concrete construction)

KOZLOV, N.N.; SKVORTSOV, V.V.; OBYSOV, A.N.; OSIPENKO, Yu.K.;
KHOKHLOV, B.A., glav. red.; CHUPROV, D.P., nauchnyy red.;
VOSTROV, V.M., red.; DVIZHKOVA, N.M., red.; ZHEBRAKOV,
N.A., red.; ZLATOTSVETOVA, I.I., red.; RAGAZINA, M.F., red.;
PARADZH, N.O., red.; YEGOROVA, M.I., red.; MASLYANITSYNA,
N.I., red.; PETRYAKOVA, T.D., red.

[Instruments, appliances, and mechanisms for assembling and
special work] Instrumenty, prispособleniia i mekhanizmy dlia
montazhnykh i spetsial'nykh rabot. Moskva, Vol.2. 1962. 226 p.
(MIRA 16:7)

1. Moscow. Gosudarstvennyy institut po vnedreniyu peredovykh
metodov rabot i truda v stroitel'stve.
(Construction equipment)

GAVRILOV, A.N., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.; KOVALEV, P.I.; ~~KHOKHLOV,~~
B.A.; ZHERDEV, N.F.; KASPEROVICH, N.S., inzh., red;
SMIRNOVA, G.V., tekhn. red.

[Album of attachments for machine tools used in the manufacture of instruments] Al'bom prispoblenii dlia metallorezhushchikh stankov, primeniamykh v priborostroenii. Pod red. A.N.Gavrilova. Izd.2., ispr. 1 dop. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1963. 216 p. (MIRA 16,7)

(Machine tools—Attachments)

KHOKHLOV, B.N.

Sapropel and crop yields. Zemledelie 27 no.2:67-69 F '65. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Yaroslavskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut imeni
Ushinskogo.

L00905-66 ENT(m)/ENT(o)/ENT(j) RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5016635

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678.046.2.002.2.001.4 23

AUTHORS: Zuyev, V. P.; Gilyazetdinov, L. P.; Gyl'misaryan, T. G.; Safronov, N. Ya.; Vernashchikov, I. D.; Glagolev, V. I.; Tsygankova, E. I.; Sokolova, V. V.; Bystrov, K. N.; Khokhlov, B. P.

TITLE: Some peculiarities of the production of carbon black PM 70 in cyclone-type reactors by using thermocatalytic gas oil

SOURCE: Kauchuk i rezina, no. 6, 1965, 19-24

TOPIC TAGS: gas oil fraction, carbon black, catalytic cracking / PM 70 carbon black

ABSTRACT: The production of active carbon black PM-70 from a 1:1 mixture of thermocatalytic gas oil and green oil was investigated to correct certain technological parameters and to determine the behavior of carbon black during its recovery and processing. The tabulated physico-chemical properties of green oil, and their mixture show that the thermocatalytic gas oil is distinguished by a high polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon content. The analysis of several gas oil fractions showed that its kinematic viscosity at 500 varies over a range of

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ACCESSION NR: AP5016635

9.5-11.8 x 10⁻² m²/sec. The viscosity of the 1:1 mixture varies from 3.6 to 3.9 x 10⁻² m²/sec. The kinematic viscosity plotted against heating temperature shows that the green oil and gas oil have the same viscosity only at a temperature of 280-300C. The viscosity value of 1.05 x 10⁻² m²/sec is reached for green oil only at 100C, and for gas oil and green oil mixture at 140C. Pure gas oil has this viscosity at 185C. The high viscosity, high boiling point, and the wide fractional composition of the gas oil make it necessary to preheat it by 80-100C higher than the green oil at minimum 160C before its introduction into the reactors. The average diameter of the droplet of raw material is plotted against the vaporizing air flow rate and the temperature before the atomizer. With an increase in the air flow rate from 0.45 to 1.0 m³/kg, the diameter of the droplet decreased 2.0-2.2 times. During the experiments the gas oil content in the mixture, the heating temperature, and the specific flow rate of vaporizing air were varied. The other technological parameters were almost constant (total specific air flow rate of 4.8-5.1 m³/kg, gas flow rate of 0.25-0.28 m³/kg of raw material, reactor temperature of 1395-1400C). Tabulated data show that by increasing the air flow rate and temperature the specific surface and the oil content of carbon black were increased, while the optical density of the benzene extract of carbon black decreased. The technological data and properties of carbon black FM-70

Cord 2/3

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ACCESSION NR: AP5016635

are tabulated and discussed. It was established that the carbon black yield is almost the same as that obtained from pure green oil. The thermophysical properties of the gaseous reaction products of carbon black formation are compared. Vulcanisates obtained with PM-70 carbon black have a higher tear strength due to the larger specific surface and oil content. Experimental data show that a carbon black plant equipped with cyclone-type reactors and a dry system of carbon black recovery can be altered to use a mixture of gas oil and green oil. An increase in the vaporising air flow rate leads to an increased dispersal and oil content of PM-70 carbon black and to the decrease in coking of reactors. It is recommended to increase the air flow rate to 1.0 m³/kg oil. The addition of gas oil to green oil results in the stabilisation of the granulation operation on the ASA 1 drums. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut shimnoy promyshlennosti (Scientific Research Institute for the Tire Industry); Novo-Yaroslavskiy sashevyy zavod (Novo-Yaroslavl Carbon Black Plant)

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ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PP, CC

NO REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 001

Cord 3/3 SP

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ACC NR: AP5028680

SOURCE CODE: UR/0318/65/000/011/0025/0028

AUTHOR: Gyul'misaryan, T. G.; Gilyazetdinov, L. P.; Aksanova, E. I.; Shmeleva, R. I.; Khokhlov, B. P.; Bystrov, K. M.; Sokolova, V. V.; Sinyakina, A. V.; Abayeva, B. T.; Okinshevich, N. A. 39
B

ORG: NIISHP; VNIINP: Novo-Yaroslavl Carbon Black Plant (Novo-Yaroslavskiy sazhevyy zavod); Volgograd Carbon Black Plant (Volgogradskiy sazhevyy zavod); Scientific Research Technological Design Institute (Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy konstruktorno-tekhnologicheskiy institut)

TITLE: Industrial tests of new types of petroleum stock in the production of activated PM-70 furnace black ✓

SOURCE: Neftepererabotka i neftekhimiya, no. 11, 1965, 25-28

TOPIC TAGS: activated carbon, petroleum product, gas oil fraction, phenol

ABSTRACT: In order to confirm and develop the results of earlier studies which indicated that catalytic and thermal gas oil could be used in the production of activated furnace black, experimental batches of initial sulfur and hydrofined phenol extracts of catalytic and thermal gas oil were produced. The physicochemical characteristics of the new types of petroleum stock are compared with those of green oil; in the degree of aromatization they are identical, but in fractional composition, molecular weight, and viscosity, green oil is slightly lighter. Industrial tests confirmed that hydrofined phenol extracts of catalytic gas oil, the Cord 1/2

UDC: 66.095.21:547.21.001.5

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ACC NR: AP5028680

initial sulfur-containing phenol extract of catalytic gas oil, and also mixtures of thermal gas oil and green oil (in the ratio of 60:40) can be used in the production of activated FM-70 furnace black in plants equipped with cyclone reactors, a dry system being used for trapping the black. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 3 tables.

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 006

jw
Cord 2/2

KHOKHLOV, D.G., kand.tekhn.nauk

Production of fluxed pellets from ores of the Sokolova-Sarbay deposits.
Bful.tekh.-ekon.inform.Gos.nauch.-issl.inst.nauch.i tekhn.inform. 16
no.6:8-10 '63. (MIRA 16:8)

(Ural Mountain region--Ore dressing)

1ST AND 2ND CODES		PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX	
<p>Effect of the physicochemical properties of sinter on the performance of small blast furnaces. D. G. Khokhlov. <i>Metal</i> 7, 681-8 (1947).—Magnetite was crushed to 3 sizes: 0-6, 0-10, and 0-25 mm., mixed with varying quantities of coke breeze and sintered. Magnetite more than 6 mm. underwent in the sintering process a certain degree of oxidation characterized by a change in the FeO content. The latter rose as the size of magnetite increased and the quantity of coke decreased. With the same quantity of coke, the mech. strength of the sinter decreased as the size increased. The reducibility of the sinter containing varying quantities of FeO was detd. in a stream of H₂. The reducibility was inversely proportional to the FeO content. Smelting tests were carried out in a blast furnace of 170.7 cu.m. useful capacity. Best results were obtained when the ore was crushed to 0-6 mm. A sinter of this size ore contains least FeO and has the highest reducibility. With an ore crushed to 15 mm. best results were obtained when the sinter contained 16-20% FeO and not more than 50-75% of sinter was used in the charge. When the sinter contained 25% of FeO, much of unreduced FeO was found in the crucible. Such a sinter required considerably more coke for running the furnace.</p> <p>M. Hoesch</p>		<p>9</p>	
<p>ASS-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>		<p>FROM SOURCE</p>	
<p>STONY DIVISION</p>		<p>STONY DIVISION</p>	

KHOKHLOV, DMITRIY GAVRILLOVICH

MILLER, Viktor Yakovlevich; KHOKHLOV, Dmitriy Gavrilovich; YABLONSKAYA,
L.V., redaktor; VAYNSHTAYN, Ie.B., tekhnicheskii redaktor

[Work practice of sintering plants] Opyt raboty aglomeratsion-
nykh fabrik. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi
i tsvetnoi metallurgii, 1955. 50 p. (MLBA 9:3)
(Metallurgical plants)

Khokhlov, D. G.

3

CH
MC

Theory and practice of making self-fluxing sinter, D. G.

Khokhlov and V. Ya. Miller, *Sov. 15, 488-97 (1968).*

Presently made self-fluxing sinter tends to decompose on storage and is weaker than conventional one. Improving it through helping silicates formation by higher sintering temp. brings associated drawbacks. In a complex mix, easily fusible $\text{CaO} \cdot \text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ forms first, and its use as a binder leads to much lower sintering temp. and economic advantages, while still making good sinter. This is done by adding to the mix sufficiently ground limestone. The introduction of which does not increase coke consumption because heat required for its decomposition is covered by reducing sintering temp. from 1420° to 1375°. Cases developed in calcining CaCO_3 cause greater porosity which requires more fused bond and produces stronger product. Softening temp. of the mix has a particular importance on the economy of the process and was investigated by detg. the time and depth of impression made by a porcelain rod in a given sintering mixt. ground to pass 1 mm. mesh and uniformly heated. Four concentrates with a m. p. of 1420° tested in this manner showed a softening point drop from 1375° to 1175° on adding 4% limestone and when 12% of

the latter was introduced, the mixt. showed the same lowering of the softening point, but its m. p. was reduced to 1230°. The improvement is most pronounced with hematite ores. Finer crushing of ore and limestone increases the strength of the sinter, its reducibility, resistance to H₂ and production rate, but grinding CaCO_3 to less than 0.1 mm. decreases sinter strength. More than 5% of the mix lowers production rate and strength. The mix containing 4% CaCO_3 and 12% limestone, and brown iron ore, by using a 4% limestone ground to pass 3-mm. sieve, ore to pass 1 mm. mesh, and 4% CaCO_3 , a plant was able to produce 100 tons of a single sinter in 1 hour, while increasing 500 tons after the ore from 24.6% of the conventional sinter to 27.6%.

SOV/137-57-10-18599

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1957, Nr 10, p 18 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Khokhlov, D.G.

TITLE: Making High-quality Sinter for Blast Furnaces (Proizvodstvo kachestvennogo aglomerata dlya domennykh pechey)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Nauch.-tekhn. o-va chernoy metallurgii, 1956, Vol 8, pp 29-43

ABSTRACT: Quality sinter for blast furnaces must be of good reducibility and basicity, must possess adequate strength, and must be uniform both as to these properties and in chemical composition. The degree of fusibility of the sinter in each particular case may be characterized by its ferrous-oxide contents. The replacement of sinter having 18.6% FeO by sinter with 24.3% FeO in the blast-furnace charge at the Novo-Tagil'skiy plant (at Nizhniy Tagil) lead to an increase of 6.9% in coke consumption and a 6.3% reduction in furnace output. An increase in FeO from 19 to 23% at the im. Dzerzhinskiy plant did not increase the strength of the sinter, but significantly diminished its reducibility, and this had an unfavorable effect upon the functioning of the blast furnaces. The processes of sintering

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SOV/137-57-10-18599

Making High-quality Sinter for Blast Furnaces

of ores of different types have their specific features, and these must be borne in mind in producing quality sinter. The main reason for fluctuations in the quality of sinter is irregularity in the composition of the mix. To eliminate this, sintering machines must have an adequate reserve of ores of various types. Fluctuations in C content in the mix are usually related to variable content thereof in the returns as a result of failure of the sintering process to proceed as far as the grate bars. This shortcoming is eliminated by control of the temperature differential between vacuum cells Nrs 12 and 13. It is proposed to make use of this temperature differential, measured by a differential thermocouple and recorded by a galvanometer, as an impulse for automatic control of the rate of motion of the belt in accordance with the degree to which the sintering process has been brought to a conclusion. Another important condition for improving the quality of the sinter is to bring the grinding of the coke breeze down to the 0-3 mm fraction.

F.K.

Card 2/2

SOV/137-57-10-18602

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1957, Nr 10, p 19 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Khokhlov, D.G.

TITLE: An Investigation of the Process of Producing Fluxed Sinter
(Issledovaniye protsessa proizvodstva oflyusovannogo
aglomerata)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Nauchn.-tekhn.o-va chernoy metallurgii, 1956, Vol 8,
pp 79-98

ABSTRACT: Addition of limestone to hematite ores results in a sharp drop in their softening temperatures due to the formation of Ca ferrites. The addition of limestone to magnetite ores produces only an insignificant reduction in the softening temperature, but it narrows the temperature range of softening. The conditions for production of quality fluxed sinter (S) of various types of ores are studied on the basis of the investigations performed and also on the basis of the mechanism whereby the limestone participates in the sintering process. The conditions for successful formation of the Ca-ferrite forming processes are a reduced consumption of C for sintering and a mix that has been ground to an adequate degree (coke of <3 mm and ore <6-8

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SOV/137-57-10-18602

An Investigation of the Process of Producing Fluxed Sinter

mm). The formation of Ca ferrites in the process of producing a fluxed S makes for good utilization of the lime and for a resultant S of high basicity, one that will not break down on storage and upon cooling with water. It also reduces the temperature of incipient formation of the liquid phase, accompanied by intensification of the process and improvement in the quality of the S, and reduces the consumption of fuel in sintering. The experiences of operation of sintering machines are in complete agreement with the results of the investigations. Good fluxed S results not from a high content of C in the mix, but from proper preparation of the raw material and improvement of the sintering process.

F.K.

Card 2/2

KHOKHLOV, D.G. Kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Potentialities of increased smelting and lowered cost of cast
iron. Metallurg no.12:3-5 D '56. (MIRA 10:1)

1. Ural'skiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernykh metallov.
(Cast iron--Metallurgy) (Blast furnaces)

Khokhlov, D. G.

Iron Ore Deposits (~~Conc~~) of the Tagil-Kushva Industrial Area, ~~699~~ Sverdlovsk, 1957
188pp. (papers presented during '53 visiting Session, Academic Council, *
Diyev, N. P., Professor-Doctor (deceased); Paduchev, V. V., and Perestoronin,
A. A., Scientific Workers of the Metallurgical Institute of the Ural Branch
of the Academy of Sciences, USSR. Metallurgical Treatment of Cobalt Sulphide
Concentrates Extraction from Iron Ores of the Urals 140

Several methods are considered for the extraction of cobalt sulphides
from cobalt-carrying iron ores found in the Urals. Most of these methods
involve roasting with subsequent leaching of the sulphides. There are
20 references, 18 Soviet, 2 English.

Khokhlov, D. G., Senior Scientific Worker of the Ural Institute of Ferrous Metal-
lurgy. Improvement of Physical and Chemical Properties of Agglomerate
Made from Vysokaya Gora Magnetite Concentrates 153

The author stresses the importance of agglomerate preparation in boosting
iron production. The grinding of ore for the preparation of a suitable
agglomerate has been the subject of studies at the Ural Institute of
Ferrous Metallurgy. The amount of coke used in melting is said to depend
on the proper grind of the ore. The author offers various suggestions for
the improvement of the Vysokaya Gora agglomerates. There are 3 Soviet
references.

Card 7/9

*Mining and Geological Inst, Ural Branch, Acad . Sci. USSR, and affiliated bodies.

SOV/137-59-1-269

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, 1959, Nr 1, p 33 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Khokhlov, D. G.

TITLE: Improving the Physicochemical Properties of Sinter Produced From Vysokogorsk Magnetite Concentrates (Uluchsheniye fiziko-khimicheskikh svoystv aglomerata iz vysokogorskikh magnetitovykh kontsentratov)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Zhelezorudn. baza Tagilo-Kushvinsk. prom. r-na, Sverdlovsk, 1957, pp 153-165

ABSTRACT: An investigation of the process of sintering of concentrate produced by magnetic concentration of Vysokogorsk ore demonstrated that lowering the upper grain-size limit of the concentrate to 6 mm enhances the quality of the sinter, increases the productivity of sintering machines, reduces the consumption of coke breeze used in the sintering process, and lowers the consumption of coke employed in blast-furnace smelting. A theoretical treatment of experimental data obtained is also presented. A number of practical measures are proposed which make it possible to improve the technology of sintering of concentrates produced by magnetic concentration of

Card 1/2

SOV/i37-59-1-269

Improving the Physicochemical Properties of Sinter Produced (cont.)

Vysokogorsk ores at the NTMK.

Ye. V.

Card 2/2

SOV/137-58-7-14056

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 7, p 10 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Khokhlov, D. G., Gyrdaymov, Yu. A., Volodarskiy, D. O.

TITLE: Process for Obtaining a Fluxed Sinter from the Ores of Bakal
(Tekhnologiya polucheniya oflyusovannogo aglomerata iz rud
Bakal'skogo mestorozhdeniya)

PERIODICAL: Byul. nauchno-tekhn. inform. Ural'skiy n. -i. in-t chernykh
metallov, 1957, Nr 3, pp 26-36

ABSTRACT: With the object of determining the optimum conditions for producing a fluxed sinter (S), a detailed study is made of the effect of the moisture content of the charge (CH), the fuel consumption, the amount of limestone (basicity) and return fines, and also the additions of blast furnace flue dust. The investigations showed that an increase in the moisture content of the CH over 9.9% diminishes the output of the sintering equipment and impairs the mechanical properties of the S despite a certain increase in permeability to gas. Therefore, the optimum moisture content of the CH should be determined not only on the basis of the maximum permeability of the CH to gas in the course of the sintering, but also with consideration of the yield of product

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SOV/ 137-58-7-14056

Process for Obtaining a Fluxed Sinter from the Ores of Bakal'

per m³ CH and the quality of the S. The C contents of the CH should not exceed 5% and should be held constant. The amount of return fines in the CH when lightweight ores of high silica content are sintered should be held in the 35-40% range. Moreover, the return fines should be well roasted and of adequate fineness ($\leq 10-12$ mm). An increase in the basicity of the S to 1.3 is accompanied by a noticeable improvement in the barrel-mill test index and in reducibility, with simultaneous reduction in the C contents of the CH from 5.1 to 4.68%. The free lime contents of such an S is $\leq 0.6\%$. Introduction of up to 60% siderite (0-6 mm) into the CH to obtain an S with a $(\text{CaO}+\text{MgO})/(\text{SiO}_2+\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3)$ basicity of 1.3 makes for about a one-half saving in limestone consumption and thus for production of a less fused S with higher strength and lumpiness. The amount of blast-furnace flue dust should not be raised to over 20-25%. Consideration of the results of the investigations at this Kombinat lead to proposals for a number of measures to improve blast-furnace performance parameters.

1. Ores--Sintering 2. Ores--Moisture content

A. Sh.

Card 2/2

Khokhlov, D.G.

133-6-1/33

AUTHORS: Khokhlov, D.G. (Cand.Tech.Sc.), Gyrdymov, Yu.A. and Gordon, M.M. (Engineers).

TITLE: From experience in the automatic control of strand speed according to the completeness of the sintering process. (OPyt avtoregulirovaniya skorosti aglomeratsionnoy mashiny po zavershennosti protsessa spekaniya).

PERIODICAL: "Stal'" (Steel), 1957, No.6, pp.481-488 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: In a number of sinter plants (Bakal'skiy, Zaporozhskiy, Magnitogorskiy, , etc.) efforts were made to introduce an automatic control of the sinter strand speed according to the rate of sintering. All these attempts were unsuccessful due to an incorrect choice of the controlling impulse-absolute temperature of the waste gases and due to the absence of an automatic control of charging mix on to the strand. The Urals Iron and Steel Institute in cooperation with "Uralmetallurgavtomatika" and the management of the Vysokogorsk Works developed an effective method of an automatic control of the completeness of the sintering process which was successfully introduced on the Vysokogorsk sinter plant. A description of the installation is given. The following participated in the work: Prof. V.Ya.Miller, V.S.Rozenfel'd, V.I.Kalashnikov, A.N.Balon, G.K.Koshelnikova, .

Card 1/4

From experience in the automatic control of strand speed according to the completeness of the sintering process.
(Cont.) 133-6-1/33

V.A.Busgin and V.N.Kleverov. The authors surveyed the influence of the moisture content of the sinter mix (Fig.2), fuel content (Fig.3) and lime additions (Fig.4) on sintering velocity and temperature of waste gases; temperature distribution of waste gas along the strand (Fig.5) and changes in the waste gas composition with progress of sintering. It is concluded from the survey data that the absolute temperature of waste gas is an unreliable indicator of sintering rate and therefore, the differential temperature between the two last wind-boxes was chosen as a source of impulse. It was found that the best utilisation of the strand is obtained when the temperature of the waste gas in the last but one wind-box is the highest. In order to establish the temperature difference required, thermocouples were installed in the last three wind-boxes (Figs. 7 and 8) and their recording compared with the actual observations of the completeness of sintering (Fig.9). On the basis of these observations the following demands on an automatic control were formulated: a) maintenance of the maximum temperature in the last but one wind-box (t_{12});

Card 2/4

From experience in the automatic control of strand speed according to the completeness of the sintering process.
(Cont.) 133-6-1/33

b) speed of strand should increase with increasing differential temperature ($t_{12}-t_{13}$) above a certain predetermined level; c) a decrease in strand speed if $t_{12}-t_{13}$ falls below a predetermined value; d) stepwise change of the strand speed in small increments; e) automatic control of the level of the mix in front of the cut off plate. The latter control was achieved on two strands using a method proposed by A.N.Balon and V.A.Busygin. The method is based on impulses obtained by closing and opening of electric circuits by sinter mix through electrodes fixed at appropriate places. For an automatic charging on to the strand, one electrode was placed in the feeding bunker (Fig.10) and two electrodes in front of the cut off plate - at the normal bed height level and 50 mm above it. When the level of the mix on the strand reaches the top electrode, the rpm of the feeding roller decrease to a minimum until the level of the mix falls below this electrode. When the level of the mix falls below the lower electrode rpm of the feeding drum increase by 10%. If the level of the mix in the feeding bunker falls below the electrode in

Card 3/4

KHOKHLOV, D.G., inzh.; GYRDYMOV, Yu.A.; VOLODARSKIY, D.O.

Producing fluxed sinter from Bakal Basin ores, Birl. TSNII GEM
no.16:1-7 '57. (MIRA 11:5)
(Ural Mountain region—Sintering)

SOV/137-59-2-2553

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, 1959, Nr 2, p 40 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Khokhlov, D. G.

TITLE: Rate of Reaction of Lime With the Constituents of a Sintering Charge Mixture (Skorost' vzaimodeystviya izvesti s komponentami aglomeratsionnoy shikhty)

PERIODICAL: Tr. N.-i. i proyekt. in-ta "Uralsmekhanobr". 1958, Nr 2, pp 5-14

ABSTRACT: The author investigated the rate of reaction of mixtures of chemically pure oxides (CaO , SiO_2 , Fe_2O_3 , and Fe_3O_4) and mixtures of limestone with Bakal limonite fines and Vysokogorsk magnetite concentrate under conditions approaching the sintering process. It was established that the rate of reaction of lime with the components of the charge mixture is determined by the conditions of the contact of the reacting particles and not by the rate of the chemical reaction. The conditions for contact between the initial components improve with the formation of the melt through the increase in the diffusion rate of the reacting particles. Therefore, in the production of the fluxed agglomerate in order to improve its quality it is necessary, besides the crushing of the limestone to <3-mm size, to blend the mixture

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SOV/137-59-2-2553

Rate of Reaction of Lime With the Constituents of a Sintering Charge Mixture

thoroughly, as this contributes to a more uniform distribution of temperatures in the layer of the sintering mixture and to a better contact of limestone with the ore. This results in a less fused fluxed agglomerate with high reducibility and strength.

E. V.

Card 2/2

SOV/137-59-2-2550

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, 1959, Nr 2, p 39 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Khokhlov, D. G., Shamarin, V. A.

TITLE: Technique for Sintering Fine-grain Concentrates for Production of Highly-basic Sinter (Tekhnologiya spekaniya tonkoizmel'chennykh kontsentratov s polucheniym vysokoosnovnogo aglomerata)

PERIODICAL: Tr. N.-i. i proyekt. in-ta. "Uralsmekhanozh", 1958, Nr 2, pp 15-29

ABSTRACT: The authors investigated procedures for sintering fine-grain magnetite concentrates of the Vysokogorsk deposit and the Kursk Magnetic-anomaly Kombinat which are difficult to pelletize by means of sintering owing to the low gas permeability of the charge mixture. The following factors improve the sintering rate and the quality of the agglomerate (A): 1) correct selection of moisture content of the charge mixture; 2) preheating of the charge to 60-65°C which increases the productivity of the equipment by 100-150%; 3) addition to the mixture of pelletizing additives with high moisture capacity, in particular of burned or slaked lime (up to 1-1.5%) and finely pulverized (0-3 mm) limestone in amounts ensuring its complete rejection from the

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SOV/137-59-2-2550

Technique for Sintering Fine-grain Concentrates for Production of (cont.)

blast-furnace charge mixture; 4) correct selection of fuel consumption and size. When the fuel consumption is increased (4.5% - 5%) the material in the layer of the sintering mixture is fused into a solid mass which fact impedes the sintering process, impairs the reducibility of A, and increases its S content. The use of 0 - 1 mm coke fines in the agglomeration mixture increases the reducibility of A from 43.0 to 51.8% as well as its strength, while simultaneously decreasing fuel consumption by 22%. A further improvement in the metallurgical properties of the fluxed A is achieved by conducting the sintering process with an increased amount (up to 40%) of well-sintered, fine returns in the mixture, and also through a partial substitution of dolomitized limestone or dolomite for the usual limestone.

E. V.

Card 2/2

AUTHORS: Khokhlov, D.G., Gyrdaynov, Yu.A.

32-24-4-26/67

TITLE: A Method for the Determination of the Softening Temperature of Ores and Agglomerates (Metodika opredeleniya temperatur razmyagcheniya rud i aglomeratov)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1958, Vol. 24, Nr 4, pp. 443-444 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A method of determination was worked out in which the disadvantages of methods hitherto employed, such as interaction of the material to be investigated with the wall of the crucible and the different nature of shrinkage before softening are avoided. From the material to be investigated (of the order of magnitude of 1 - 0 mm) briquettes with a diameter of 20 mm are produced under a pressure of 150 kg/cm². They are placed on a platinum plate over a platinum-platinum/rhodium thermocouple element in an electric furnace with a china tube. Another platinum disk is placed upon the briquette which holds a quartz tube, which is connected with a mirror by way of a lever. When the furnace is heated the measuring instrument which is connected with the thermocouple

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A Method for the Determination of the Softening
Temperature of Ores and Agglomerates

32-24-4-26/67

element indicates the temperature. As soon as the sample (the briquette) begins to soften the quartz tube is lowered, changes the position of the mirror, and thus also the position of a beam of light reflected on to a radial scale. The furnace is heated at the rate of 10° per minute, and the shrinkage of the sample before softening can be fixed with an accuracy of 0.05 mm. Before the investigation the scale is exactly calibrated and the material to be investigated is annealed at $700 - 750^{\circ}$ until a constant weight is attained. A diagram showing the investigation of magnetite is given. There are 2 figures, and 2 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy proyektnyy institut po obogashcheniyu i aglomeratsii rud chernykh metallov (Scientific Research Institute for the Planning of Ore Enrichment and Agglomeration of Ferrous Metals)

1. Ores---Thermodynamic properties
2. Ores---Test methods
3. Ores---Physical properties

Card 2/2

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/3477

Khokhlov, Dmitriy Gavrilovich, and Aleksandr Petrovich Yakobson

Proizvodstvo oflyusovannogo aglomerata (Production of Fluxed Sinter) Sverdlovsk, Metallurgizdat, 1959. 159 p. 2,700 copies printed.

Ed.: B.N. Yur'yev; Ed. of Publishing House: A.P. Skorobogacheva; Tech. Ed.: R.M. Matlyuk.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for technical personnel in the metallurgical industry. It may also be used by students at metallurgical and mining schools of higher technical education tekhnikums.

COVERAGE: The book deals with the theory and practice of producing and applying fluxed sinter in the blast furnace. The authors discuss measures for accelerating the sintering process through the application of suction and means of improving the quality of the finished product in the sintering of various iron ores and finely ground concentrates. Engineering and economic data on the production of sinter are given. Chapter IV was written by A.P. Yakobson, and the remaining chapters

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Production of Fluxed Sinter

SPV/3477

by D.G. Khokhov. The authors thank N.G. Makhanek, N.M. Babshkin, V.V. Dobroserdov, Yu.A. Gyrdaymov, V.A. Shamarin, V.F. Sheromov, and Z.A. Shostak. There are 77 references: 69 Soviet, 4 German, 3 English, and 1 Swedish.

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Production of Fluxed Sinter

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Production of Fluxed Sinter

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AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

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VK/lsb
6-23-60

XHOXHLOV, D.G., kand, tekhn. nauk

Making fluxed pellets out of finely ground concentrates. Stal' 20
no. 8:686-690 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Uralmekhanobr.
(Ore dressing)

KHOKHLOV, D.G., kand.tekhn.nauk; PASTUKHOV, A.I., kand.tekhn.nauk;

YEL'KIN, S.A., inzh.; SHAMARIN, V.A., inzh.; RUCHKIN, I.Ye.,
inzh.; BYCHIN, A.I., inzh.; KHUSNOYAROV, K.B., inzh.

Treatment of Volkovo iron-vanadium ore concentrates. Stal'
20 no. 12:1061-1063 D '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Uralmekhanobr i Ural'skiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut
chernykh metallov.

(Ural Mountains--Iron ores) (Ore dressing)

KHOKHLOV, D.G.

Fluxed sinter with a high magnesium content. Metallurg 6 no. 1:4-
5 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Uralmekhanobr.

(Sintering)

S/081/61/000/021/055/094
B110/B101

AUTHORS: Khokhlov, D. G., Popko, V. N., Sabinin, Yu. A.,
Petukhova, V. V.

TITLE: Production of agloporite from finely disperse power plant
ashes and of agloporite-base light concrete

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 21, 1961, 314, abstract
21K328 (Stroit. materialy, no. 2, 1961, 12-16)

TEXT: The surface of pulverulent brine granulated to a size of 10-20 mm,
was covered with a thin layer of coal dust fuel. Subsequently, the
granules were fired on an agglomeration machine. The following was
studied: ash obtained by burning coal from Ekibastuz and Chelyabinsk. In
order to lower the sintering temperature, up to 10% of clay and up to
10-15% of nickel slag were added to the charge prior to the formation of
lumps. The ash readily formed lumps when wetted in pure state and also
when containing additions of slag and clay. The humidity content was
24-30%. The humid granules were sufficiently compact, transportable,
and capable of keeping pulverulent fuel on their surfaces (3-6% of the

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S/081/61/000/021/055/094

Production of agloporite from finely ... B110/B101

weight of the dry granules). Calcining was made at high rates. This guaranteed a high productivity of the plant and good agloporite qualities. The cooled material was pulverized, sieved into various fractions and then used to produce agloporite concrete. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.] ✓

Card 2/2

KHOKHLOV, D.G.; GYRDYMOV, Yu.A.

Results of experimental testing of the effect of preheating
the charge and other factors on sintering process indices.
Trudy Uralmekhankhbra no.5:104-112 '59. (MIRA 15:1)
(Sintering)

KHOKHLOV, D.G.

Role of sinter homogeneity and its fluxing on the acceleration
of the blast furnace process and the improvement of sinter
quality. Trudy Uralmekhanobra no.5:113-131 '59. (MIRA 15:1)
(Sintering)
(Blast furnaces)

KHOKHLOV, D.G., kand.tekhn.nauk

Burning out the sulfur in roasting fluxed pellets. Stal' 22
no.7:592-598 JI '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Ural'skoye otdeleniye Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo
instituta mekhanicheskoy obrabotki poleznykh iskopayemykh.
(Ore dressing) (Desulfuration)

KHOKHLOV, D.G., kand.tekhn.nauk; POPKO, V.P., inzh.; SABININ, Yu.A., inzh.;
PETUKHOVA, V.V., inzh.

Gravel-shaped agloporite of ashes from the Krasnogorsk and
Argayash thermal electric plants and lightweight concretes made
from it. Sbor.trud.VNIINSM no.6:25-37 '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Sverdlovskiy sovet narodnogo khozyaystva.
(Ash (Technology)) (Lightweight concrete)

KHOKHLOV, D.G.; LUGOVYKH, I.V.

Technical methods in sintering manganese concentrates from Polu-
nochnoye deposit carbonate ores. Trudy Inst. met. UFAN SSSR no.7:
89-99 '61. (MIRA 16:6)

(Polnochnoye region--Manganese ores)
(Polnochnoye region--Carbonates)
(Sintering)

KHOKHLOV, D.G., kand.tekhn.nauk.

Methods of pelletizing concentrate at the Southern Mining and Ore
Dressing Combine. Met.l gornorud. prom. no.6:54-59 N-D '63.

(MIRA 18:1)

KHOKHLOV, D.G., kand. tekhn. nauk; PRIVALOV, S.I., kand. tekhn. nauk;
GROMILIN, F.M., inzh.; KUZNETSOV, R.F., inzh.

Investigating the process of roasting fluxed pellets in shaft
furnaces. Stal' 23 no.10:879-883 O '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Ural'skoye otdeleniye Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo
instituta mekhanicheskoy obrabotki poleznykh iskopayemykh i
Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metallurgicheskoy
teplotekhniki.

KHOKHLOV, D.G., kand.tekhn.nauk; BESPROZVANNYKH, L.S., ing.

Investigating the process of the preparation of pellets from finely
granulated manganese concentrates. Stal' 24 no.6:497-500 Je '64.
(MIRA 17:9)

1. Ural'skiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut
obogashcheniya i mekhanicheskoy obrabotki poleznykh iskopayemykh.

KHOKHLOV, D.G., kand. tekhn. nauk

Effect of different fluxing additions on the burning out of sulfur during the roasting of fluxed iron ore pellets and on their quality. Stal' 24 no.10:874-877 O '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Ural'skiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut obogashcheniya i mekhanicheskoy obrabotki poleznykh iskopayemykh.

43905-66 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETT TLP(a) JD
 ACC NR: AP6015623 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/009/0017/0017

INVENTOR: Smorodinnikov, A. V.; Khokhlov, D. G.; Shamarin, V. A.;
 Ogloblina, Z. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Method of obtaining phosphorus. Class 12, No. 181062 [announced by
 the Ural Scientific Research and Planning Institute for Concentration and Mechanical
 Processing of Minerals (Ural' skiy nauchno-issledovatel' skiy proyektnyy institut
 po obogashcheniyu i mekhanicheskoy obrabotke poleznykh iskopayemykh)]

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 9, 1966, 17

TOPIC TAGS: phosphorus, phosphate mineral, sintering, fluxing additive

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued for a method of obtaining a
 phosphorus from raw phosphate in the presence of fluxing additives by sintering
 phosphorite with subsequent electrothermal reduction of the agglomerate obtained.
 To simplify the process, the fluxing additives are introduced before sintering the
 phosphorite. [Translation] [NT]

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 03Dec64/
 Card 1/1 UDC: 661.631.3

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS																									
PROCESSING AND PREPARED INDEX																									
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> CA 116 </div> <p>The calcium-inorganic phosphorus coefficient of the serum of patients with bone tuberculosis. D. K. Khokhlov. <i>Arch. sci. biol.</i> (U. S. S. R.) 80, No. 1-2, 19-21 (1988).—No significant differences from the normal were found in the Ca content of the serum of patients with bone tuberculosis. The inorg. P is higher, and increases directly with the extent of development of the destructive process. A low Ca/P coeff. then serves as a means for the diagnosis of this disease.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">S. A. Karjala</p>																									
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION 116 </div>																									

^G
KHKHLOV, D.K.
^A

Restorative processes in osteoarticular tuberculosis. Probl. tuberk.,
Moskva no.3:38-48 May-June 1953. (CML 25:1)

1. Of Leningrad Scientific-Research Institute of Surgical Tuberculosis and
Bone-and-Joint Diseases (Director -- Prof. P. G. Kornev, Active Member
AMS USSR).

0201

KHOZHLOV, D.K. (Leningrad, 21, Institutskaya ul., d. 6, kv. 28)

Pathomorphological principles of surgical interventions in recurrent forms of tuberculosis of the knee joint. Vest. khir. 74 no.6:26-34 S 154. (MLRA 7:10)

1. Iz Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta khirurgicheskogo tuberkuleza i kostno-sustavnykh zabolevaniy (dir. prof. P.G.Kornev)

(TUBERCULOSIS, OSTEOARTICULAR,
knee, surg. of recur. forms)

KHOKHLOV, D.K.

Tuberculous osteitis around the knee and its pathomorphological characteristics. Ortop.travm.protez., Moskva no.1:25-32 Ja-F '55.

(MLRA 8:10)

1. Iz Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta khirurgicheskogo tuberkuleza i kostno-sustavnykh zabolevaniy (dir. deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. P.G. Kornev) Leningrad.

(TUBERCULOSIS, OSTEOARTICULAR,
knee)

KHOKHELOV, D.K.

Morphological changes in joint tissues during the pre-arthritis phase and their significance in the development of tuberculous arthritis. Ortop., travm. i protes. 17 no.3:7-11 My-Je '56. (MLRA 9:12)

1. Iz Leningradskogo instituta khirurgicheskogo tuberkuleza (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen ANU SSSR prof. P.T.Kornev)
(TUBERCULOSIS, OSTEOARTICULAR, pathology,
histopathol. changes in joints in pre-arthritis stage &
develop. of tuberc. (Rus))

KHOKHLOV, D.K.

Pathways and mechanism of the spread of the tuberculous process from bone to joint [with summary in French]. Probl.tub. 35 no.2:88-96 '57. (MLRA 10:6)

1. Iz Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta khirurgicheskogo tuberkuleza i kostno-sustavnykh zabolevaniy (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR prof. P.G.Kornev).

(TUBERCULOSIS, OSTEOARTICULAR, etiol. & pathogen.

mechanism of migratory process of inflamm. from bone to joint (Rus))

KHOKHLOV, D. K.: Doc Med Sci (diss) -- "The pathogenesis and evolution of tuberculosis of the knee joint". Leningrad, 1958. 30 pp (State Order of Lenin Inst for the Advanced Training of Physicians im S. M. Kirov) (KL, No 1, 1959, 122)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 15 Vol 12/12 Chest Dis. DEC 59

2805. WEDGE-SHAPED FOCI OF NECROSIS IN THE ARTICULAR ENDS AND THEIR SIGNIFICANCE IN THE PATHOGENESIS OF TUBERCULOUS ARTHRITIS (Russian text) - Khokhlov D. K. - ORTOP. TRAUM. I PRO-TEZ. 1959, 20/3 (13-17) illus. 5

The author examined more than 40 bone preparations of the knee and hip joints in which simultaneously with tuberculous osteitis of haematogenous origin the so-called wedge-shaped foci of necrosis were radiographically observed. The data would suggest that these foci occur in the active stage of development of the tuberculous arthritis in regions of maximum functional weight-bearing and display a strictly constant localization and wedge-shaped form with the base directed towards the articular margin. In the process of formation these foci change their size, form and structure.

(IX, 18)

IZ Leningradskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta
khirurgii i ortopedii s tuberkulezom

.KHOKHLOV, D.K.

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 9 Vol 13/10 Surgery Oct. 59

5511. (1233) CLINICO-ROENTGENOLOGIC AND PATHOMORPHOLOGIC PARAL-
LELISM IN THE DIAGNOSIS OF TUBERCULOUS COXITIS (Russian text) -
Hohlov D.K. - VESTN.KHIR, 1959, 82/3 (34-44) Illus. 0

Clinico-roentgenological data are compared with histological examination of hip joint tissue excised during operation of 42 inpatients, their diagnosis before hospitalization not having been clear-cut or else totally denying the tuberculous aetiology of the affection. Near the hip joint tuberculous osteitis in its development fairly often assumes features of clinical and roentgenological similarity to other inflammatory and non-inflammatory bone lesions, which at times are mistaken for haematogenic osteomyelitis, fibrous osteodystrophia, enchondrome, etc. Tuberculous osteitis brings about only non-specific morphological changes in the synovial membrane and the cartilage coverage of the joint, which in a number of cases are mistaken for osteochondropathy, the clinical picture being unclear and the foci of specific inflammation in the medulla being insidious and concealed. The long-term evaluation of reactive processes in the pre-arthritis stage of coxitis results in marked dystrophic changes in the joint tissues, the following development of tuberculous inflammation revealing itself therefore by obvious signs of osteoarthritis deformans.

(IX, 15, 19)

IZ LENINGRADSKOGO NAUCHNO-ISSLEDOVATELSKOGO INSTITUTA
KHIRURGICHESKOGO TUBERKULIZA.

KHOKHLOV, D.K., prof.: KENIGSBERG, K.Ya., kand.med.nauk

Development of surgery for osteoarticular tuberculosis in
medical institutions of the Russian Federation. Ortop.travm.
i protez. no.6:85-88 '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Iz Leningradskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta khirur-
gicheskogo tuberkuleza (dir. -- prof. D.K. Kokhlov, nauchnyy
rukovoditel' -- deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. P.G. Kornev).
(BONES--TUBERCULOSIS)

KHOKHLOV, D.K., prof.

Fifth Republic Conference on Osteoarticular Tuberculosis. Vest.
khir. 89 no.9:142-146 S '62. (MIRA 15:12)
(BONES--TUBERCULOSIS) (JOINTS--TUBERCULOSIS)

KORNEV, P.G., prof.; KHOKHLOV, D.K., prof.

Radical-prophylactic trends in the treatment of joint tuberculosis in the USSR. Khirurgia 15 no.2/3:141-144 '62.

1. Deistvitelen chlen na AMN na SSSR, (for Kornev).
(TUBERCULOSIS OSTEOARTICULAR surg)

KORNEV, P. G.; KHOKHLOV, D. K., prof. (Leningrad)

Radical prophylactic trend in the treatment of tuberculosis of the joints in the U.S.S.R. Ortop., travm. i protez. no.3:3-8 '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR (for Kornev). Adres avtorov: Leningrad K-21, Institutskaya ul. d. 6, Leningradskiy institut khirurgicheskogo tuberkuleza i kostno-sustavnykh zabolevaniy.

(JOINTS—TUBERCULOSIS) (BONES—TUBERCULOSIS)

KORNEV, P.G., prof.; ZEDGENIDZE, G.A., prof.; KHOKHLOV, D.K., prof.;
KOVALENKO, D.G., prof.

Gratsianskii, Vladimir Petrovich, 1900-1963; obituary.
Vest. rent. i rad. 38 no.6:72 N-D '63. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Deystvitel'nyye chleny AMN SSSR (for Kornev, Zedgenidze).

1. YUZHNYI, Z. M.; KHOKHLOV, D. N.

2. USSR (600)

4. Mites

7. Practice in controlling the spider mite. Sad i og. no. 9, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, January, 1953. Unclassified.

KHOKHLOV, D. N.

Dissertation: "Synthesis and Insecticidal Properties of Esters of Thiophosphoric Acid." Cand Chem Sci, Sci Res Inst for Fertilizers and Insectofungicides. Moscow 1953

W-30928

SO: Referativnyi Zhurnal, No. 5, Dec 1953, Moscow, AN USSR (~~SECRET~~)

REKULAT, D. N.

USSR/Chemistry - Phosphorus Organic Compounds Aug 53

"Research in the Field of Organic Insecto-fungicides.
XV. Synthesis of Some Esters of Thiophosphoric Acid
Containing Substituents in the Aromatic Radical,"
N. N. Mel'nikov and D. N. Khokhlov

Zhur Obshch Khim, Vol 23, No 8, pp 1357-1364

Synthesized a series of esters of thiophosphoric
acid in order to study their insecticidal properties.
Established that ethyldichlorothiophosphate and
diethylchlorothiophosphate can yield triarylthio-
phosphates when treated with chloronitrophenolates.

270727

FD-910

USSR/Chemistry - Insecticides; Aerosols

Card 1/1

Pub. 50 - 13/19

Author : Khokhlov, D. N.

Title : Resistance to heat of insecticides in mineral solution during the process of aerosol generation

Periodical : Khim. prom., No 7, 434, 435 (50-51), Oct-Nov 1954

Abstract : Investigated the decomposition of DDT, hexachlorocyclohexane, khlorten [an insecticide prepared from the pinene fraction of turpentine], and chlorindane [chlordan?] produced by heat when mineral oil solutions of these insecticides are dispersed by means of aerosol generators of 4 different types operating on the thermomechanical principle. Five references: 4 USSR, 3 of them since 1940. Three tables

Institution : Moscow Station of the All-Union Institute of Plant Protection

KNOKHOOV, L.N.

AUTHORS:

Kutepov, D. F., Potashnik, A. A.,
~~Khokhlov, D. N.~~

79-28-3-26/61

TITLE:

The Synthesis of the Diureines of Some Nitro-
phenanthrenequinones (Sintez diureinov nekotorykh
nitrofenantrenkhinonov)

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal Obshchey Khimii, 1958, Vol. 28, Nr 3,
pp. 682-684 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Phenanterenequinonediuireine was synthesized by
Grimaldi (ref. 1) by a fusion of phenanterenequinone
with a great excess of urea at 250°C. He reports that
the separation and purification of the product was very
difficult as it is difficult to dissolve, and as in the
melt there are still present many products of the reaction
of urea. It is known that the diureines of the α -dike-
tones are easily obtainable by reaction of urea with
diketones in water and alcohol in the presence of a mineral
acid. In view of the similarity of the chemical
properties of α -diketones and o-quinones the authors used
this reaction also for phenanterenequinone and its nitro-

Card 1/3

The Synthesis of the Diureines of Some Nitro-phenanthrenequinones

79-28-3-26/61

derivatives. The formation of the diureines takes place in a slightly acidous aliphatic alcohol. The reaction rate depends on the boiling temperature of the used alcohol. When, for instance, the reaction with ethylalcohol needs heating for several hours it is finished already after three hours with n-butylalcohol, having a yield of 85,5 %. In analogous cases it was possible to the authors to synthesize the following diureines, not described in publications, with good yields (70,3-88,5 %): 2-nitrophenanthrenequinonediureine, 4-nitrophenanthrenequinonediureine, 2,7-dinitrophenanthrenequinonediureine and 4,5-dinitrophenanthrenequinonediureine. According to publications the diureines of the α -diketones are compounds with double imidazolnuclei; apparently also the diureines synthesized by the authors contain in the molecule double imidazolnuclei. All diureines are white or slightly colored powders, insoluble in water and in organic solvents. They have no melting point and decompose at 300°C.

Card 2/3

5 (3)

AUTHORS:

Kutepov, D. F., Potashnik, A. A., Khokhlov, D. N.,
Tuzhilkina, V. A.

SOV/79-29-3-22/61

TITLE:

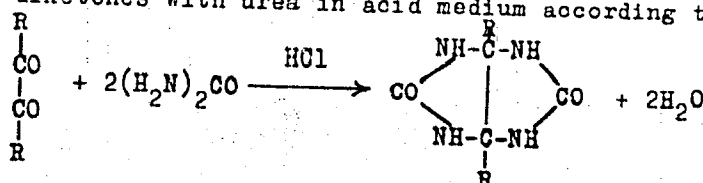
Reaction of Cyclic and Heterocyclic α -Diketones With Urea and Guanidine (Reaktsiya tsiklicheskikh i geterotsiklicheskikh α -diketonov s mochevinoy i guanidinom)

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1959, Vol 29, Nr 3, pp 855-858 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The synthesis of the diureides of the α -diketones according to H. Biltz (Ref 1) by reaction of the aliphatic and aromatic α -diketones with urea in acid medium according to the scheme



was likewise applied to the o-quinones by the authors. Under equal conditions they obtained the diureides of phenantrene quinone and its nitro derivatives in yields up to 90% (Ref 2). In the present paper the reaction of urea with cyclic and heterocyclic α -diketones was carried out. It was proved that

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SOV/79-29-3-22/61
Reaction of Cyclic and Heterocyclic α -Diketones With Urea and Guanidine

the urea reacts with the former (for instance with cyclohexanedione -1,2- and chlorocyclohexanedione -1,2) according to scheme 2 similarly to the acyclic α -diketones and o-quinones. The cyclohexanedione diureides which had hitherto not been described and chlorocyclohexanedione diureide were obtained. Chlorocyclohexanedione-1,2 was synthesized according to reference 3. The α -diketone 2,2,5,5-tetramethyl tetrahydrofuran-dione-3,4 obtained according to reference 4 reacts with urea not under formation of the diureide but of the monoureide of tetramethyl tetrahydrofuran-dione. This reaction proceeds apparently according to scheme 3. In contrast with the reaction of aliphatic and aromatic α -diketones as well as of the o-quinones with guanidine carbonate in aqueous alcoholic alkaline medium, under formation of the corresponding diguanyls (Ref 6) the reaction of the cyclic and heterocyclic α -diketones with guanidine has not been investigated. It was found that the cyclic α -diketones, similar to the acyclic ones, form with guanidine diguanyls. On reaction of the cyclohexanedione-1,2 with guanidine carbonate in aqueous alcohol medium the cyclohexanedione diguanyl carbonate was formed according to scheme 4.

Card 2/3

Reaction of Cyclic and Heterocyclic α -Diketones With Urea and Guanidine

SOV/79-29-3-22/61

The diguanyl of the chlorocyclohexanedione-1,2 could not be obtained because it is unstable in the above-mentioned alkaline reaction; in neutral and acid medium no reaction at all takes place with the α -diketones. The 2,2,5,5-tetramethyl tetrahydrofurandione-3,4 yields with guanidine no diguanyl but a monoguanyl. There are 6 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

SUBMITTED:

January 24, 1958

Card 3/3

KUTEPPOV, D.F.; KHOKHLOV, D.N.; TUZHILKINA, V.L.

Synthesis and conversions in the series of diarylureas. Part 12:
Synthesis of anilines and diarylureas having chlorine and other
substituents in their nuclei simultaneously. Zhur.ob.khim. 30
no.8:2484-2489 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:8)
(Aniline) (Urea)

KUTEPOV, D.F.; KHOZHLOV, D.N.

Condensation reaction between phenanthrenequinone and guanidine.
Zhur. ob. khim. 31 no.3:793-796 Mr. '61. (MIRA 14:3)
(Guanidine) (Phenanthrenequinone)

KUTEPOV, D.F.; KHOKHLOV, D.N.; TUZHILKINA, V.L.

Synthesis of some sulfonic acid guanyls. Zhur.ob.khim. 31
no.9:2825 S '61. (MIRA 14:9)
(Sulfonic acid) (Guanidine)

KUTEPOV, D.F.; POTASHNIK, A.A.; KHOKHLOV, D.N.; KOZLOVA, N.V.

Synthesis and investigation in the series of symmetrical triazines. Part 1: Reaction of cyanuric chloride with 2,4,5-trichloroaniline. Zhur.ob.khim. 32 no.5:1572-1574 My '62.

(Cyanuric chloride) (Aniline)

(MIRA 1535)

KOZLOVA, N.V.; KUTEPOV, D.F.; KHOKHLOV, D.N.; KRYMOVA, A.I.

Synthesis and study in the 1,3,5-triazine series. Part 2:
Interaction of cyanuric chloride with substituted anilines.
Zhur.ob.khim. 33 no.10:3303-3309 0 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

KUTEPOV, D.F.; KHOKHLOV, D.N.

Synthesis and transformations in the series of diarylureas.
Part 19: Synthesis of N-chloro derivatives of substituted
phenylene and benzoyleneureas. Zhur. org. khim. 1 no.1:191-
194 Ja '65.

(MIRA 13:5)

KUTEPOV, D.F.; KHOKHLOV, D.N.; POTASHNIK, A.A.; TUZHILKINA, V.L.

Synthesis and transformations in the series of diarylureas.
Part 20: Synthesis of N-chloro derivatives of ureines and
guanyls of α -diketones and o-quinones. Zhur.org.khim. 1 no.2:
384-386 F '65. (MIRA 18:4)

KHOKHLOV D.T., kand.tekhn.nauk

Burning out of the sulfur in the sintering process [with summary in English]. Stal' 21 no. 3:193- 97 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Ural'skiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mekhanicheskoy obrabotki poleznykh iskopayemykh.
(Sintering) (Desulfuration)

L 17974-65 EWT 1) 'EWA' b) PB-4 AMD JLN/

[illegible]

1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 26

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Journal of Management Education 30(6)p.789-804

times the usual dose for emergency treatment against tularemia in humans. Groups vaccinated with the tularemia vaccine after 2, 4, or 6 days after exposure to the

of Lenin Academy of Medical Sciences

1. *Chlorophyll a* and *Chlorophyll b* were determined by the method of Arar and Collins (1971) using a Shimadzu 1010 spectrophotometer. The concentration of chlorophyll was expressed in mg g⁻¹ of dry weight.

SECRET

Card 22

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